RECENT REVIEW ARTICLES

This review describes the clinical findings in patients with localized Bartonella infections as well as those with systemic manifestations, including bacteremia, endocarditis, and angioproliferative lesions. The review also outlines treatment recommendations for these differing clinical manifestations.

This paper describes the limitations of Koch’s postulate in understanding diseases caused by stealth pathogens—those pathogens, such as Bartonella, that evade the immune system and induce chronic infections that can be difficult to diagnose and treat. The paper also highlights the importance of using appropriate animal models to further aid in the diagnosis and treatment of Bartonella in humans.

This article focuses on immunocompetent patients with Bartonellosis, including those with neurologic manifestations such as encephalitis, aphasia and transverse myelitis. It highlights current diagnostic and treatment challenges in Bartonellosis. The authors also describe how to improve diagnosis using serologic testing combined with enrichment culture and PCR.

This review examines the various molecular processes involved in Bartonella pathogenesis. It also explores the link between these molecular processes and clinical presentation in patients.

This article describes the range of acute and chronic clinical findings in patients infected with several Bartonella species, including Oroya fever due to Bartonella bacilliformis, trench fever due to B. Quintana and cat scratch disease from B. henselae.

This review article expands on the range of clinical manifestations seen in patients with B. henselae infections, from cardiac to ocular manifestations. It also addresses the evolution of diagnostic testing
available for Bartonella (including culture, skin testing, serology and PCR) and describes the sensitivity, specificity and shortcomings of each method.

This sentinel article describes the difference between pathogens that employ frontal and stealth assault strategies. It explores how frontal assault pathogens such as Vibrio cholera tend to cause aggressive and acute symptoms, while stealth pathogens such as H. pylori and Bartonella spp. more often induce chronic and persistent disease. The article highlights the need for greater research into stealth pathogens if we are to diagnose, treat and control these chronic infections.

BARTONELLA AND SYSTEMIC ASSOCIATIONS

Cardiac


Cutaneous


Gastrointestinal


Neurologic
Breitschwerdt EB, Mascarelli PE, Schweickert LA, Maggi RG, Hegarty BC, Bradley JM, Woods CW. Hallucinations, Sensory Neuropathy, and Peripheral Visual Deficits in a Young Woman infected
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3165616/

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2859367/

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2546763/

Ocular  
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3130920/

Orthopedic  

Perinatal  
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2884525/

Rheumatologic  
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3358077/

Vascular  

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3209129/
RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH BARTONELLA INFECTIONS

General


Arthropod Vector Transmission


Immunocompromised Status

Occupational Exposure


Organ Transplantation

Transfusions


DETECTION OF BARTONELLA


**Antibiotic Resistance**


